

T371
R8

Manual
OF
The Lettering Scale

By L. Rust

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Ann Arbor, Michigan
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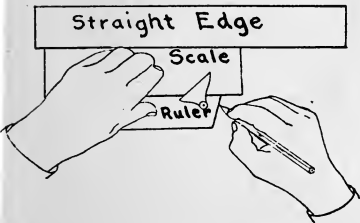
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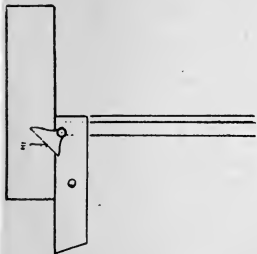
Proportions and Spacing.



Hold the scale with the left hand. Slide the ruler forward with the left thumb. Oppose the pencil to the ruling edge. Draw the vertical construction lines across the gage lines. Follow the scale closely. Use a straight-edge, if necessary, to keep the scale in line.

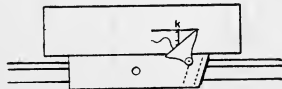
A weight laid on the straight edge prevents slipping.

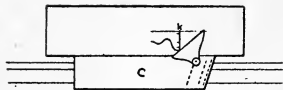
The arcs drawn on the ruler, marked "Gothic" and "Roman" and having the numbers printed opposite the cross lines are for setting the triangle so that normal letters of a given height may be made. The figure represents the height of the letter in tenths of inches. Set the triangle so that the edge of the base coincides with the line marking the height of the required letters; tighten the thumb screw and the ruler is ready for use.



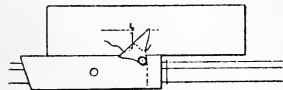
To space the gage lines. Make the limb intersect the vertical under Ht. at the ends of the divisions in succession, and draw, along the ruling edge, the bottom line, top of lower-case and top of capitals in the same order.

To lay out normal letters. Hold the scale above the gage lines and parallel thereto, and draw construction lines corresponding to the divisions under the initial letter, in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.



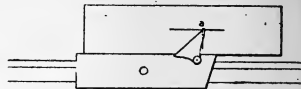


the scale, bring the upper intersection of the vertical of the next required letter to the limb.



spacing line, and shift the scale as directed. Examples: TA, LY, Vo.

To space letters. Bring the limb to the foot of the vertical, hold the ruler and, shifting



To space interlocking letters. Intersect the vertical at the upper junction of the lower

To space words. Use capital I, ignoring the divisions.

To adjust for large or small letters. Turn the limb respectively from or toward the perpendicular.

To adjust for extended or condensed letters. After spacing the gage lines, turn the limb respectively from or toward the perpendicular.

To adjust for inclined letters. Attach the limb to the reverse of the ruler.

Details of Construction.

The accompanying alphabets show the method of constructing letters. The proportions given suit an ample variety of styles. The dotted lines are to invite attention to features often overlooked or exaggerated.

In the Roman, the width of the heavy diagonals, though exact only for normal vertical letters, is given for its expediency.

The weight of the Gothic is not fixed, but extremes are to be avoided. In the larger sizes the lines of the lower-case are four-fifths of the width of those of the capitals. In one-stroke letters this width is uniform. The circular forms con-

densed or extended properly become elliptical. Little modification of these forms is admissible.

For maps and plans, Roman and Gothic letters only are appropriate. They must be of modest size and proportions, and without shading or excrescent ornament. The free-hand lower-case Gothic is the most practical letter for the body of the description. The proportions and spacing of this style should be carefully studied.

A B C D E F G
O P Q R S T U

H I J K L M N

V W X Y Z &

a b c d e f g g h

r s t u v w x y z

ijklmnopq
1234567890

A B C D E F G H I

J K L M N O P Q R

S T U V W X Y Z &

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

a 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 g





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